

REL

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no religion ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had.

Tillotson.
RELIGIONIST. *n. f.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious persuasion.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject; under such a motley administration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and bias there will be in each religionist to advance his own tribe, and depress the others.

Swift.
RELIGIOUS. *adj.* [from *religiosus*, Fr. *religiosus*, Lat.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more religious, from whose habits the same proceed.

Hook.
When holy and devout religious christians
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence;
So sweet is zealous contemplation!

Shakep.
Their lives
Religious titled them the sons of God.

Milton.
2. Teaching religion.
He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a religious book or friend.

Watson.
3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Certain friars and religious men were moved with some zeal, to draw the people to the christian faith.

Abbot.
France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and religious.

Addison's State of the War.
What the protestants would call a fanatic, is in the Roman church a religious of such an order; as an English merchant in Lisbon, after some great disappointments in the world, resolved to turn capuchin.

Addison.
4. Exact; strict.

RELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *religiosus*.]

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Goths behold
Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice.

Shakep. Titus Andronic.
3. Reverently; with veneration.
Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and religiously bowing thyself before him.

Duppa's Rules to Devotion.
4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are religiously to be maintained.

Bacon.
RELIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *religiosus*.] The quality or state of being religious.

TO RELINQUISH. *v. a.* [from *relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert.

The habitation there was utterly relinquished.

Abbot.
The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English.

Davies.
2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he relinquishes and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God.

South's Sermons.
3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisom quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom forever we have to retain the other still.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 11.
RELINQUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *relinquo*.] The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquishment of all things popish.

Hooker.
That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a relinquishment of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning.

South.
RELISH. *n. f.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minshew, Skinner.*]

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar relishes or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern.

Boyle on Colours.
These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness.

Boyle.

REL

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now

Milton.
True relish, tasting.

Could we suppose their relishes as different there, as here, yet the manna in heaven suits every palate.

Locke.
Sweet, bitter, four, harsh and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant.

Locke.
2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king becoming graces;
As justice, verity, temperance, staidness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them.

Shakep. Macbeth.
3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a relish for faction, as to have lost that of wit.

Addison's Freeholder.
Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the relishes and perfections of those settled in them.

Addison's Spectator.
4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste.

A man, who has any relish for fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him.

Addison.
Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a relish of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better.

Addison's Spectator, N° 262.
The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the relish of the spectator.

See'd's Sermons.
5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whirls me round;
Th' imaginary relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense.

Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.
When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its relish.

Addison's Cato.
6. Cast; manner.

It preserves some relish of old writing.

Pope.
TO RELISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smacking hard they dine;
A sav'ry bit that serv'd to relish wine.

Dryden.
2. To taste; to have a liking.

I love the people;
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause.

Shakep.
How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will malignants say?

Hudibras, p. i.
Men of nice palates would not relish Aristotle, as dress'd up by the schoolmen.

Baker's Reflections on Learning.
He knows how to prize his advantages, and relish the honours which he enjoys.

Atterbury.
TO RELISH. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates.

Hakewill on Providence.
2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discoveries.

Shakep. Winter's Tale.
3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.

Woodward.
RELISHABLE. *adj.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.

TO RELIVE. *v. n.* [from *re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew.

The thing on earth, which is of most avail,
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,
Relives not for any good.

Spenser.
TO RELOVE. *v. a.* [from *re* and *love*.] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be reloued by him, were not the least fauzy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty.

Boyle.
RELUCENT. *adj.* [from *relucens*, Latin.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the relucens stream
Plays o'er the mead.

Thomson's Summer.
TO RELUCT. *v. n.* [from *reluctor*, Lat.] To struggle again.

We, with studied mixtures, force our relucens appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again.

Dryden of Piety.
RELUCE. *n. f.* [from *relucere*, Latin.] Unwillingness; reluctance. *p.* pugnance; struggle in opposition.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their reluctance to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum.

Boyle.
It favours
Reluctance against God, and his just yoke
Laid on our necks.

Milton.
Bear witness, heav'n, with what reluctance
Her hapless innocence I doom to die.

Dryden.
Æneas.

REM

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a reluctance to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature.

Dryden's Æneid.
How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the reluctances and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue.

Atterbury.
Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the reluctances of his corruption.

Rogers.
With great reluctance man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity.

Rogers's Sermons.
RELUCCANT. *adj.* [from *reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

Reluctant; but in vain! a greater pow'r
Now rul'd him.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.
Some refuge in the muse's art I found;
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string
Berest of him, who taught me how to sing.

Tickell.
TO RELUCTATE. *v. n.* [from *reluctor*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horror, and men devise colours to delude their reluctances; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.

Deacy of Piety.
RELUCCATION. *n. f.* [from *reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; reluctance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some reluctance.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or reluctance. *Bac.*

TO REMUNE. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new.

Pope.
TO REMUNE. *v. a.* To light anew.

Once put out thy light;
I know not where is that Promethean heat,

Shakep. Othello.
TO RELY. *v. n.* [from *re* and *lye*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon.

Go in thy native innocence! rely
On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!

Milton.
For God towards thee hath done his part, do thine.

Egypt does not on the clouds rely,
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky.

Waller.
Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,
Demanded, on what succour he rely'd,

Denham.
When with so few he boldly did engage;
He said, he took his courage from his age.

Though reason is not to be relied upon, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be relied upon and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do.

South.
Fear relies upon a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation.

Tillotson.
Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that relies on them.

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be relied upon for a decision.

Atterbury.
Do we find so much religion in the ages, as to rely on the general practice for the measures of our duty?

Rogers.
No prince can ever rely on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator.

Rogers.
TO REMAIN. *v. n.* [from *remanens*, Lat.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that remains, shall be buried in death. *Jeb xxvii. 15.*
Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which remaineth over, lay up until the morning.

Ex. xvi. 23.
2. To continue; to endure; to be left.

He for the time remain'd stupidly good.

Milton.
If what you have heard, shall remain in you, ye shall continue in the son.

1 Jo. ii. 24.
3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless remain.

Milton.
In the families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance.

Locke.
4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless founatenance
Among the shepherds may for aye remain.

Spenser.
I was increased more than all that were before me, also my widow remained with me.

Ecclesi. ii. 9.
5. To be left as not comprised.

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, remains to be proved.

Locke.
TO REMAIN. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft, coloured with simplicity;

Spenser.
And such end, pardi, does all them remain
That of such fables friendship shall be fain.

With oaken staff
I'll raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while breath remains thee,

REM

Thou oft shalt with thyself at Gath, to boast;
But never shalt see Gath.

Milton.
If thence he 'scape, what remains him less
Than unknown dangers.

Milton.
The ether conquest now
Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return.

Milton.
REMAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Relic; that which is left. Generally used in the plural.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.

Pope.
2. The body left by the soul.

But fowls obscene dismember'd his remains,
And dogs had torn him.

Pope's Odyssey.
Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windsor bore,
Or raise old warriors, whose ador'd remains,
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains.

Pope.
3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often since my here remain in England,
I've seen him do.

Shakep. Macbeth.
REMAINDER. *adj.* [from *remanens*.] Remaining; refuse; left.

Is as dry as the remainder biscuit
After a voyage.

Shakep. As You Like it.
We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them; nor the remainder viands
We do not throw in unrespective place,
Because we now are full.

Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.
REMAINDER. *n. f.*

1. What is left.

The gods protect you,
And bless the good remainders of the court!

Shakep.
A fine is levied to grant a reversion or remainder, expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent.

Bacon.
Mahomet's crescent by our feuds encreast,
Blasted the learn'd remainders of the East.

Denham.
Could bare ingratitude have made any one so diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a second to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all remainders of humanity?

South.
There are two restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some remainders of virtue.

Tillotson.
What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last remainders of unhappy Troy?

Dryden.
If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has squandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the remainder.

Rogers.
If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the remainder yields no salt.

Arbutnot.
Of six millions raised every year for the service of the publick, one third is intercepted through the several subordinations of artful men in office, before the remainder is applied to the proper use.

Swift.
2. The body when the soul is departed; remains.

Shew us
The poor remainder of Andronicus.

Shakep.
TO REMAKE. *v. a.* [from *re* and *make*.] To make anew.

That, which the owns above her, must perfectly remake us after the image of our maker.

Glanvill's Apology.
TO REMAND. *v. a.* [from *re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back.

The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to remand them back.

Davies on Ireland.
Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries; from whence being remanded, at his return Dionysius produced some other of his verses, which as soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, said, carry me again to the quarries.

Government of the Tongue.
REMANENT. *n. f.* [from *remanens*, Lat. *remanens*, old Fr. It is now contracted to *remnant*.] The part remaining.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the remanent of the last term of three years.

Bacon.
REMARK. *n. f.* [from *re* and *marque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken.

He cannot distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar remarks.

Collier on Pride.
TO REMARK. *v. a.* [from *re* and *marquer*, Fr.]

1. To note; to observe.

It is easy to observe what has been remarked, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes.

Locke.
The prisoner Samson here I seek.
His manacles remark him, there he sits.

Milton.
2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark.

REMARKABLE. *adj.* [from *re* and *marquer*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the most high God, whose remarkable words are thus converted.

Raleigh.
Is